

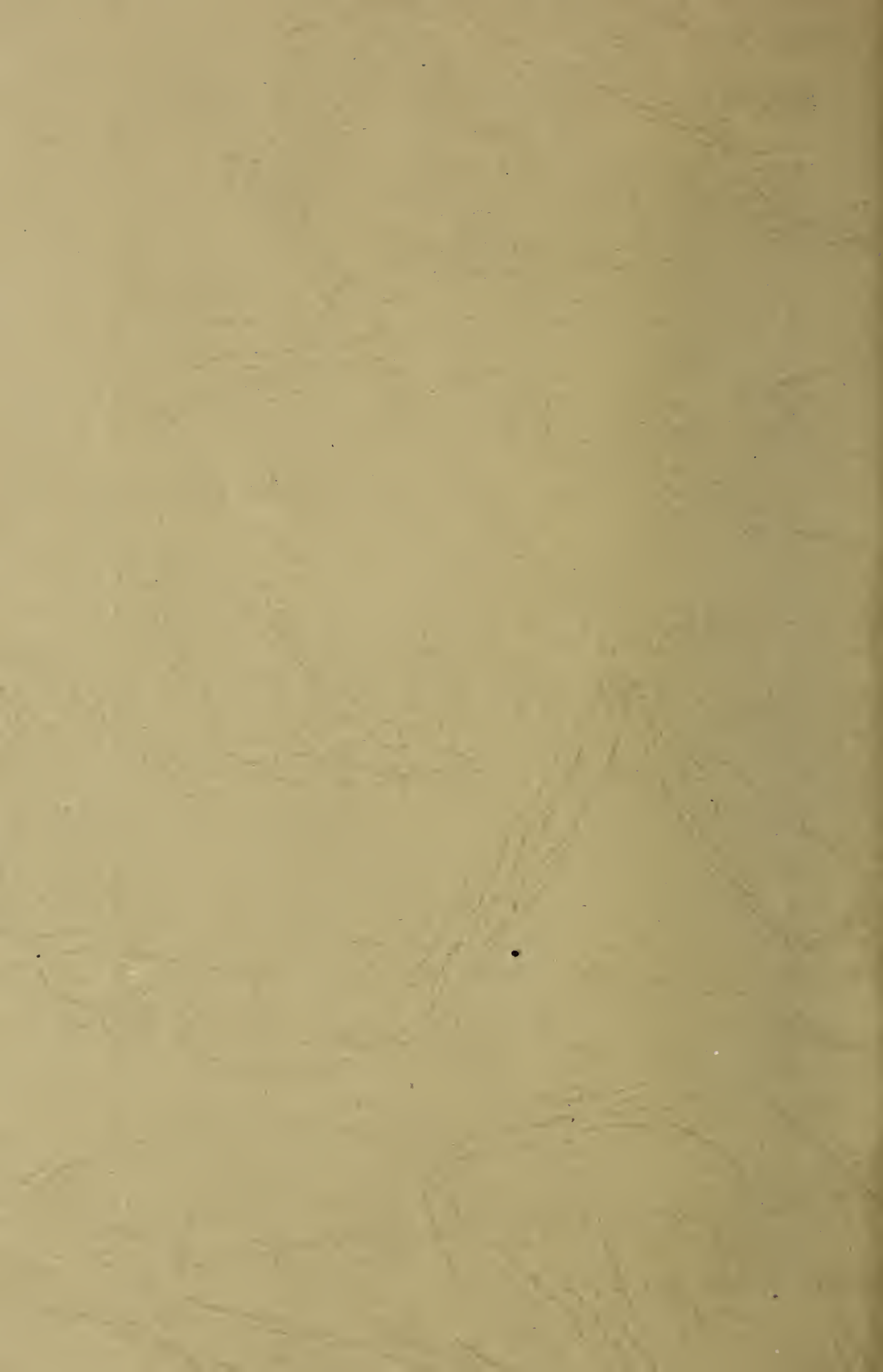
**BREDBURY AND ROMILEY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
(CHESHIRE)**



**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH'S
REPORT**



**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1963**



**BREDBURY AND ROMILEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
(CHESHIRE)**



**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963**

The Public Health Officers of the District are :

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
T. W. BRINDLE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.**

**SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
ALBERT H. S. LEWIS, M.A.P.H.I.**

**ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
TREVOR L. COOKE, M.A.P.H.I.**

**Members of the Public Health Committee :
(As at 31st December, 1963)**

Mrs. H. FRANK, Chairman of the Council (ex officio)

COUNCILLORS

**R. ATHA
JOHN E. COOK (Chairman)
E. J. DEARNLEY
W. A. ELLIS
H. ELLISON**

**E. GARNER
A. GREENWOOD (Vice-Chairman)
J. ROBINSON
R. C. ROBINSON**

ANNUAL REPORT, 1963

To the Chairman and Members of the Bredbury and Romiley
Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the health of the Urban District of Bredbury and Romiley for the year ended December 31st, 1963.

The population as estimated by the Registrar-General increased from 23,020 at mid-year 1962 to 23,740 at mid-year 1963. There were 437 live-births, this is the highest number ever recorded in a year and 63 more than in 1962. In consequence the birth-rate rose from 16.25 per thousand population in 1962 to 18.4 per thousand in 1963. There were 236 deaths from all causes giving a death-rate of 9.94 per thousand population compared with 253 deaths in 1962 with a death-rate of 10.99 per thousand population. Deaths due to cancer of the lung and bronchus increased from 5 in 1962 to 14 in 1963. This is the highest number since 1958 when there were 15 deaths from this cause. There were 8 infant deaths and 8 still-births, the infantile mortality rate being below the rate for England and Wales and the still-birth rate slightly higher than the corresponding rate for England and Wales.

There were no serious outbreaks of infectious illness but notifications of measles cases increased considerably. An increase in alternate years conforms with the natural pattern of this disease. There were a few cases of sonne dysentery in children and staff at a day nursery. The symptoms in all cases were mild and the spread was soon checked. There were no cases of diphtheria. There was one mild case of paralytic poliomyelitis, happily the patient made a rapid recovery. As this was the first case in the district since 1956, it was decided to offer a dose of oral poliomyelitis vaccine to all children living in the immediate neighbourhood. 1,992 children received one dose of vaccine. There were 3 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 2 in 1962 and 7 in 1960. There was 1 new case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, there was also 1 in 1962 and 0 in 1961.

The Council's second Smoke Control Order came into effect on 1st June, 1963. Confirmation of the third Order which was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in November 1962, has not yet been received. The delay is due to the fact that ordinary gas coke will not be available for future smoke control areas and it must be assumed that the only fuels available will be hard coke, electricity used at off-peak periods, gas and oil. The result of this is to increase considerably the cost of converting grates. The Council has been considering the full implications of the new policy before submitting the revised estimated costs and fuel requirements to the Minister.

Routine sampling of milk supplies throughout Cheshire is done regularly by the County Health Department staff and copies of the results are forwarded to the District Medical Officer of Health. During the year, 3 samples of Tuberculin Tested milk sold raw to the public were found to be infected with brucella abortus an organism which may cause a serious illness, undulant fever, in man. In these cases steps were taken to ensure that the affected milk was either pasteurised or not sold for human consumption and investigations were made to identify the infected cow or cows. There are powers to require the compulsory pasteurisation of

milk if the Medical Officer of Health has evidence that it is infected with a disease communicable to man or has reasonable grounds for suspecting this. In addition it is offence for any person to sell milk for human consumption from any cow known to be suffering from a disease of the udder or teats likely to convey disease. There are, however, no powers to compel the slaughter of a cow infected with brucella. Until the introduction of an eradication scheme for brucellosis in cattle only pasteurised milk can be considered to be free from the risk of conveying brucella infection.

In July, 1963, the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act became law. The object of the Act is to secure the safety, health and welfare of people employed in these premises. The requirement to register affected premises came into force on 1st May, 1964, and the main provisions of the Act came into force on 1st August, 1964. All premises affected by the Act will be visited by a Public Health Inspector, but the completion of the inspections will obviously take a considerable time. In the meantime occupiers of affected premises are legally responsible for complying with the requirements of the Act from the effective date and should take all necessary steps at once without waiting for the official inspection.

In conclusion it is a great pleasure to express my gratitude to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued interest in all matters affecting the health of the community. I am indebted to the staff of the Health Department for their hard work throughout the year, and to colleagues in other departments for their willing co-operation at all times.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

T. W. BRINDLE
Medical Officer of Health.

253, London Road,
Hazel Grove,
Cheshire.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA—1963

Area in Acres :

Bredbury West	857
Bredbury South	746
Bredbury North... ..	257
Woodley	481
Romiley West	636
Romiley East	625
Compstall	693

Total Acreage of Urban District 4,295

Estimated population at mid-year, 1963 ...	23,740
Rateable value, December, 1963	£810,757
Estimated Product of a Penny Rate	£3,308
New houses entered in rate book during 1963	206

(a) Births 1952-63.

Year	(estimated) Population to Mid-year	LIVE BIRTHS			STILL BIRTHS			Rate per 1,000 Live and Still births	
		Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Rate per 1000 pop	Total	Legitimate		Illegitimate
1952	17,630	228	220	8	12.93	7	7	—	29.78
1953	17,590	258	251	7	14.67	4	4	—	15.27
1954	17,990	236	231	5	13.12	4	4	—	16.66
1955	18,170	208	204	4	11.45	5	5	—	23.47
1956	18,310	235	231	4	12.83	5	5	—	20.83
1957	18,540	287	283	4	15.48	7	7	—	23.81
1958	18,910	279	273	6	14.75	4	4	—	14.14
1959	19,490	293	285	8	15.03	4	4	—	13.47
1960	20,480	355	348	7	17.33	4	4	—	11.14
1961	21,870	363	350	13	16.60	4	4	—	10.9
1962	23,020	374	358	16	16.25	13	13	—	33.59
1963	23,740	437	424	13*	18.4	8	8	—	17.98

ENGLAND AND WALES :

*Illegitimate Live Births percent of total Live Births	LIVE BIRTH RATE		STILL BIRTH RATE	
	Per 1,000 population		Per 1,000 Live and Still Births	
	1962	1963	1962	1963
2.95	18.0	18.2	18.1	17.3

Infant Deaths.

Legitimate	8	Legitimate Infant Deaths per	
Illegitimate	—	1,000 legitimate live-births	18.87
Total	8	Illegitimate Infant Deaths per	
		1,000 illegitimate live-births	nil

Infant Deaths.

Under 4 weeks	2	Neo-natal Mortality Rate ...	4.58
Under 1 week	2	Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate	4.58
Still births and deaths		Perinatal Mortality Rate	22.47
under 1 week	10		

Maternal Mortality.

Number of deaths ...	nil
Mortality Rate	nil

(b) Deaths, 1952-63.

Year	Population (estimated) Mid-year	Total Deaths at all ages, all causes	Death Rate per 1,000 population	Total Infant Deaths	Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Births	Total Maternal Deaths
1952	17,630	204	11.57	6	26.32	—
1953	17,590	186	10.57	5	19.38	—
1954	17,990	187	10.39	5	21.19	—
1955	18,170	183	10.07	3	14.42	—
1956	18,310	201	10.97	5	21.27	1
1957	18,540	216	11.65	5	17.42	—
1958	18,910	228	12.07	12	43.01	—
1959	19,490	210	10.77	5	16.95	—
1960	20,480	212	10.35	12	33.80	—
1961	21,870	239	10.92	9	24.79	—
1962	23,020	253	10.99	10	26.74	—
1963	23,740	236	9.94	8	18.31	—

ENGLAND AND WALES :—

Death Rate per 1,000 population	1962 ...	11.9
Death Rate per 1,000 population	1963 ...	12.2
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births ...	1962 ...	21.6
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births ...	1963 ...	20.9

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

No.	Cause of Death	1961		1962		1963	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	1	—	—	—
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic Diseases.....	—	—	1	1	2	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal Infections.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Disease.....	—	—	1	—	1	—
10	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	2	5	4	4	1
11	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus.....	10	1	5	—	12	2
12	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	8	—	3	—	1
13	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	1	—	1	—	6
14	Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	6	11	13	13	15	9
15	Leukaemia, Aleukamia	—	—	1	—	—	—
16	Diabetes	—	1	—	1	1	—
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	12	21	16	28	22	26
18	Coronary Disease, Angina	34	13	32	20	31	14
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	3	3	—	1	1
20	Other Heart Disease	11	16	10	14	9	10
21	Other Circulatory Disease.....	11	6	5	6	4	5
22	Influenza	1	1	1	—	1	—
23	Pneumonia	6	1	7	3	5	7
24	Bronchitis	12	7	15	4	7	4
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.....	2	—	1	1	1	—
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	—	2	—	2	1
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	2	—	2	—	2
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	1	—	—	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	1	—	3	—
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital Malformations	1	—	—	4	—	1
32	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases ...	7	14	7	11	8	6
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	1	2	1	4	—
34	All Other Accidents	2	3	2	2	2	1
35	Suicide	2	1	2	—	2	—
36	Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—

All Causes..... 126 113 134 119 137 99

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities. Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsali Hospital, Manchester (since 5th July, 1948).

The following services are provided by the Local Health Authority and administered by the North East Cheshire Divisional Health Committee.

Ambulance Facilities. A 24-hour Ambulance Service is available, being provided by the Cheshire County Council.

Nursing in the Home. There are three District Nurses in the area who undertake general nursing and maternity work, and three who practice midwifery only.

Home Help Service. Home Helps have assisted during the year in the following cases in the Bredbury and Romiley Urban District.

Miscellaneous Sickness	...	...	...	...	...	19
Confinement	...	...	...	...	...	19
Chronic Sick including aged and infirm	...	...	...	...	...	120
						158
Total						158

Infant Welfare Centres. Sessions are held weekly at the Bredbury Centre, Lower Bents Lane; and at the Romiley Centre, Leyfield Avenue. Attendances during the year were as follows :—

Centre	New Cases		Total Attendances	
	0—1 year	0—1 year	1—2 years	2—5 years
Bredbury	192	2,122	220	80
Romiley	197	1,809	376	132

Ante-Natal Clinics. A Clinic session attended by a consultant obstetrician is held at the Bredbury Centre twice monthly and attendances during the year are given below :—

New Cases	...	...	...	...	...	97
Total Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	198

Diphtheria Immunisation, and Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis Vaccination. Special Clinics are held for this purpose once a month at the Bredbury and Romiley Centres. In addition immunisation is carried out free of charge by general medical practitioners. An annual visit is made to all primary schools in the district for the purpose of giving diphtheria booster injections.

Chiropody Service. Financial help in obtaining chiropody treatment is given on medical recommendation to persons aged 65 years and over, persons registered as physically handicapped and expectant mothers. Treatment is given by a chiropodist chosen by the patient.

Club for Physically Handicapped Persons. A social club for physically handicapped persons meets every other week at Hazel Grove. Transport is provided in the majority of cases by members of the W.V.S. In addition a handicrafts section meets once monthly.

Welfare Foods. Welfare Foods are on sale at the W.V.S. rooms at Woodley and Romiley, and at the Bredbury and Romiley Child Welfare Centres.

Services provided by the Regional Hospital Board

Hospitals. There is no hospital within the Urban District, and patients from this area are admitted to hospitals in neighbouring districts. Maternity cases requiring hospital accommodation are also admitted to hospitals outside the area. Where necessary, infectious disease cases other than smallpox are admitted to the Stockport Isolation Hospital. Facilities for smallpox cases are provided at Ellswick Leys Smallpox Hospital, Lancashire, and at Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, near Bury.

Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases. Special Clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases are held at Stepping Hill Hospital, Stockport, and Great Egerton Street, Stockport, respectively.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The responsibility for the supply of water rests with the Stockport and District Water Board on which the Council has two representatives.

The water supply to all parts of the area has been mainly satisfactory in quality and quantity. There are no supplies by means of standpipes. All supplies are direct to houses. The demand for water shows a substantial increase as a result of the growth of the district. Four samples of water taken from the mains supply were found to be bacteriologically satisfactory.

Houses without Public Water Supply

Bredbury District (Wells and Springs, etc.)	...	...	nil
Romiley District (Wells and Springs, etc.)	...	...	3
Compstall	...	...	30

METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION

Total rainfall for year	...	...	25.9 inches
Maximum rainfall in 24 hours on 4th September...	...	...	1.05 inches
The rainfall for 1961 was 33.56 inches and for 1962 it was 32.02 inches.			

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

During 1963 the staff employed on Refuse Collection and Disposal consisted of :—

5 Driver Loaders	1 Tip Man
16 Loaders	2 Salvage Balers (mechanical press)

The vehicles in use in the department consisted of one fore and aft tipper equipped with compression apparatus (25 cu. yd. capacity), two fore and aft tippers (16/18 cu. yd. capacity), one 8 cu. yd. Karrier Bantam and one 10 cu. yd. Shelvoke and Drewry side loader. The last vehicle

became unserviceable in September and was taken out of service. One of the fore and aft tippers is equipped for emptying the bulk refuse containers used in the blocks of flats built by Manchester Corporation on their estates.

Following the severe winter of 1962/63 the frequency of refuse collection suffered severely and many complaints were received from the public. On delivery of a new 25 cu. yd. freighter equipped with power press in August, the Council decided to increase the staff employed on refuse collection. As a result a weekly collection was achieved and was maintained throughout the remainder of the year. An order was placed for a 20 cu. yd. Pakamatic vehicle to replace the side loader taken out of service.

An incentive bonus scheme based on the number of bins emptied per man per day is in operation.

Besides the removal of house refuse, the department has the duty of emptying and disposing of the contents of pail closets, cesspools and ashpits in the district. Steady progress is being made in reducing the number of pail closets and ashpits left in the district, most of which are in the Compstall area.

It is the policy of the Council to remove all domestic refuse put out for removal free of charge and this ranges from the normal contents of dustbins to pianos and suites of furniture. There is therefore no excuse for the dumping of litter about the countryside.

Refuse Disposal

Refuse is tipped on land in Ashton Road, Bredbury, thus reclaiming and levelling the site of old clay pits. Besides house refuse estimated at 5,500 tons per year, about 3,000 tons of industrial waste and contractors' refuse is also dealt with at this tip. A charge of 5/- per load is made for the use of the tip.

One man is in charge of levelling and maintaining the tip, using a Bristol Duplex bulldozer for the purpose.

Tip fires occurred on several occasions. Owing to the absence of water on the site, these had to be dealt with by smothering, a mechanical shovel being hired for the purpose.

Regular action was necessary to deal with vermin infestation of the tip.

Salvage

Salvageable materials such as paper, rags and metal are collected in trailers attached to the refuse collection vehicles and are separated and baled at the Salvage Depot, Ashton Road.

Details of materials collected and the income received are given in the following tables.

Salvage collected during 1963 was :—

	tons.	cwts.	qtrs.		£	s.	d.
Rags, Carpets, Sacking, etc.	5	10	0	...	94	0	0
Paper	450	0	0	...	2929	17	4
Scrap Metal	7	10	0	...	83	0	0
Total for 1963	463	0	0	...	£3106	17	4

Details of materials salvaged during the last five years :—

	1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
	tons	price £	tons	price £	tons	price £	tons	price £	tons	price £
Paper	342	2328	417½	3027	461	3345	453	3110	450	2930
Rags, Carpets, etc.	14	167	14½	177	11	164	5	91	5½	94
Scrap Metal	12	76	13	99	7	52	8	72	7½	83
Totals.....	368	2571	445	3303	479	3561	466	3273	463	3107

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION

Year	Loads	Ashpits	Ashbins	Pails	Cesspools
1954	2,835	392	160,489	11,328	19
1955	2,899	411	178,364	11,571	17
1956	2,608	489	204,208	12,071	17
1957	2,186	605	219,993	10,125	15
1958	2,206	317	233,010	8,675	5
1959	2,253	403	250,553	8,893	3
1960	2,330	418	247,858	8,599	4
1961	2,685	318	303,781	7,345	8
1962	3,096	268	321,814	5,057	4
1963	3,107	244	365,814	4,145	2

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACT, 1928 and 1936

Duties in connection with the storage of petroleum are carried out by the Health Department under the above Acts.

Number of licences issued to store petrol during 1963	30
Total quantity of petrol covered by licences	86,106 gallons
Total amount of fees paid	£32-15-0

SWIMMING BATHS

There are no public swimming baths or pools in the district of Bredbury and Romiley. Residents of this area use the public baths in the neighbouring areas of Marple, Hyde and Stockport.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

	1963	1962
Flush Water Closets	8689	8413
Waste Water Closets	143	150
Pail Closets	82	87
Wet Privies	18	18
Dry Ashpits	16	16
Sanitary Ashbins	9564	9300
Septic Tanks	30	29

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

All the built up parts of the urban district are sewered, but there are a few isolated properties a long way from a sewer which rely on the conservancy system of sewage disposal. Because of the rapid building development since the war the capacity of the Council's sewers is kept under constant review, but to date no major difficulties have been experienced.

Sewage is treated at the Council's sewage disposal works in Lower Bredbury. The Council requested their Consultants to investigate the operation of the works, including disposal of sludge at present the subject of complaints from residents in Brinnington where a housing estate has been built adjacent to the sludge drying lagoons. The report indicates that extensions to the works are necessary and that a modern sludge digestion and pressing plant can be installed on the site of the present works. If the recommendations are carried out the works should be adequate to meet the needs of the district for the foreseeable future and will remove the need to use the sludge drying lagoons at Brinnington.

Action has been postponed because the Council have been requested by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to consider abandoning the Lower Bredbury works and to make an agreement with the Stockport Corporation for the whole of the sewage from the Urban District to be treated at their Cheadle Heath works. These works will themselves require considerable extensions if sewage from this area is to be treated there.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

The sanitary accommodation of 20 Public Halls, Cinemas, etc., was inspected, all except three complied with the regulations, and 17 certificates were granted by the Council.

CLEAN AIR ACT

The Council are members of the National Society for Clean Air and the Manchester and District Regional Clean Air Council. The latter Committee comprises Local Authorities within a radius of 15 miles from Manchester.

On the 1st January, 1962, the Council's No. 1 (Cherry Tree) Smoke Control Order came into operation. The No. 2 (South Romiley) Smoke Control Order came into operation on the 1st June, 1963. Work on the adaptation and alteration of fireplaces in this area proceeded during the year.

The No. 3 (South Bredbury) Order was made by the Council and submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation in November, 1962. Confirmation had not been received by the end of the year.

The delay was due to a change in the probable availability of solid smokeless fuels and the supply of domestic gas coke in the future will only be sufficient for existing smoke control areas. The following fuels will be available in future areas: hard coke, electricity at off peak periods, gas and oil (which need a different and more expensive type of appliance to burn them efficiently).

These Orders affect 1,961 dwellings, or 24% of the total dwellings in the district. Details are as follows :—

Cherry Tree	...	633	...	in operation 1st January, 1962.
South Romiley	...	700	...	in operation 1st June, 1963.
South Bredbury	...	628	...	awaiting confirmation.

Briefly, the effect of a Smoke Control Order is that from the operative date it is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of any building within the area (subject to any exceptions or limitations). Grants are payable to the owners of property where fireplaces have to be adapted to permit the burning of authorised fuels.

Observations of industrial smoke continued to be made and it is pleasing to record a substantial reduction in the amount of smoke pollution from this source.

Throughout the year measurements were made of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere by the lead peroxide method. Three instruments are in use, sited as follows: Alvanley House, off Stockport Road, Woodley; Romiley Tennis Club, Oakwood Road, Romiley; and Windsor Grove, Romiley. The results expressed as milligrams of sulphur trioxide collected by 100 sq. cms. of lead peroxide per day are as follows:—

Alvanley

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
3.34	3.00	2.26	1.65	1.07	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.93	1.41	1.93	2.12

Romiley Tennis Club

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
3.40	2.46	1.52	1.50	1.29	0.80	0.80	0.97	1.21	1.15	1.48	1.90

Windsor Grove

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2.17	1.60	1.06	1.13	0.85	0.53	0.43	0.54	0.72	0.77	0.94	1.28

The average reading over the year for each site is:—

Alvanley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.65
Romiley Tennis Club	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.54
Windsor Grove	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00

RODENT CONTROL

The Council employs one Rodent Operative. All types of properties have been inspected during the year and treatments carried out where infestations were discovered.

The Council's refuse tip at Ashton Road and the sewage works were treated periodically. There was one sewer treatment during the year.

All infestations of rats and mice in dwelling houses are treated free of charge. In the case of business premises, a charge is made to cover the cost of materials and labour. In some cases, an annual contract has been made with the firm concerned.

Summary of Work Done in 1963

No. of Inspections carried out	Local Authority	Private	Business	Contracts	Total
	28	321	31	81	461
No. of Treatments...	13	122	10	32	177

Sewer Treatments.

Date: 26/7/63. No. of manholes: 140. No. infested: 14.
Warfarin poison in bags was used in the treatment of sewers.

SECTION D

HOUSING

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 154
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 218

(2)	Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.		
(a)	Number found during the year.....	28	
(b)	Number (or estimated number) at end of year	33	
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found during the year not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit.....	12	
2. Clearance Areas (Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957).			
(1)	Number of dwelling houses demolished during year.		
(a)	Unfit houses	29	
(b)	Other houses	—	
(2)	Number of persons displaced	49	
3. Houses not included in clearance areas.			
(1)	Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	2	—
(2)	Unfit houses closed.		
(a)	Under Section 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(b)	Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(c)	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957.....	—	—
(3)	Repairs during the year.		
(a)	Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts.....	12	
(b)	Public Health Acts—action after service of formal notice—houses in which defects were remedied.		
(i)	By owners	3	
(ii)	By local authority in default of owners	—	
(c)	Housing Act, 1957—action after service of formal notice (Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16): Houses made fit.		
(i)	By owners	—	
(ii)	By local authority in default of owners	—	

Compstall.

During the year further progress was made in improving the Council owned property in this village. 7 houses were converted to modern sanitation and provided with bathrooms. A total of 58 houses had been improved by the end of 1963.

RENT ACT, 1957

First Schedule

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

(1)	Number of applications for certificates	1
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	—
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates	1
(a)	In respect of some but not all defects.....	1
(b)	In respect of all defects	—

(4)	Number of undertakings given by the landlord under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	1
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
(6)	Number of certificates issued	—

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates.

(7)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	1
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates.....	—
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	—
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	1

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Pre-war Houses (owned by Council)	656
Houses, Subsidised 1923 Act, Private Enterprise.....	280
Houses and flats built since 1945 (by Council)	1044
Houses erected—Private Enterprise (since 1945).....	1983

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

(1) Meat Inspection.

There are four licensed slaughterhouses in the district. All animals slaughtered in these premises are inspected by the Council's two inspectors. This standard of 100% meat inspection is not achieved easily and it entails a good deal of work outside normal office hours, particularly on Sundays and public holidays.

Statistical details of the work undertaken during the year as follows :

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. inspected	963	364	18	6468	177
No. Condemned.					
All Diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole Carcases					
Condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	20	15	—	7	2
Percentage affected with disease other than T.B.	2%	4%	—	0.4%	1.13%
Tuberculosis Only.					
Whole Carcases					
Condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	2
Percentage affected with Tuberculosis...	—	—	—	—	1.13%

No carcase or part thereof nor any organs were condemned as a result of infection with *Cysticercus Bovis*.

Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960.

These regulations came into force on November 1st 1960, and require that all meat unfit for human consumption shall be sterilized before leaving the slaughterhouse. Where no facilities for sterilizing are available provision shall be made for the meat to be removed by arrangement with an authorised officer of a local authority to a place where it will be sterilized or destroyed. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for dealing with unfit meat from slaughterhouses in the urban district.

(2) Food Inspection.

During routine visits to Food Premises, quantities of meat and other foods were examined and found to be fit for human consumption.

The following foodstuffs were however, condemned as being unfit for human food and accordingly voluntarily surrendered to the Inspector concerned :—

	lb.	oz.
Frozen Boneless Beef	41	
Ham (Tinned)	4	
Peaches (Tinned)	8	4
Tomatoes (Tinned)	5	
Rice Pudding (Tinned)	1	15
Salmon		7½
Evaporated Milk	1	
Soup (Tinned)	3	4½
Steak (Tinned)	3	6½
Corned Beef (Tinned)		14
Grapefruit (Tinned)	1	4
Baked Beans (Tinned)... ..		8
Pears (Tinned)		8
Raspberries (Tinned)		14
Peas (Tinned)		10½

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food.

Condemned meat from slaughterhouses is sent for treatment in approved premises for fertilizers and animal foodstuff. Other condemned food is dealt with by either incineration or burial on the Council's tip.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Number of Food Premises :—

Grocers	55
Butchers	20
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	24
Sweets and Confectionery	19
Fish and Chips	8
Bakehouses	9
Cafes	4

139

Number of Inspections of Food Premises : 97.

Food Poisoning.

During the year no notifications of Food poisoning were received.

(3) Sampling for Adulterated Foods.

The Chief Inspector (Mr. Stacey Hallard) Weights and Measures Department, Cheshire County Council, reports on the number and types of samples obtained in the Urban District and submitted to the Public Analyst during the year ended 31st December, 1963, as follows :—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

List of Samples obtained during the year ending 31st December, 1963

	No. of Samples obtained	No. of Samples reported against
Almonds, Ground	1	—
Bacon, Smoked	1	—
Calamine Lotion	1	—
Chandy	1	—
Cheese Spread with Ham ...	1	—
Cinnamon, Ground	1	—
Coconut, Desiccated	1	—
Coffee, Fresh Ground	1	—
Cumberland Brandy Butter ...	1	—
Energy Tablets	1	—
Flowers of Sulphur	1	—
Glycerin of Borax B.P.C. ...	1	—
Icing Sugar	1	—
Lemon Cheese	1	—
Meat Paste, Ham and Tongue...	1	—
Milk	45	—
Mushrooms	1	—
Parsley, Dried Rubbed	1	—
Pills, Backache	1	—
Sausage, Pork	1	—
Strawberries	1	—
Sweets—Butter & Choc. Ass....	1	—
Chocolate Liqueurs ...	1	—
Extra Strong Wild		
Cherry	1	—
Raspberry Choc. Ruffles	1	—
Tea	1	—
Tomatoes (Blackpool)	1	—
Tomato Juice Cocktail		
(Non-alcoholic)	1	—
Vienna Roll (Complaint) ...	1	1
Whisky	1	—
Wine Vinegar	1	1
Zinc and Castor Oil B.P. ...	1	1
	<hr/> 76 <hr/>	<hr/> 3 <hr/>

Particulars of samples not up to standard during the year ending 31st December, 1963.

Sample	Result of Analysis	Remarks
Wine Vinegar	Sample of vinegar containing organic sediment to the extent of 300 ppm.	Manufacturer cautioned

Sample	Result of Analysis	Remarks
Vienna Roll (Complaint)	Contaminated with dark material, consisting of rust and oil, probably derived from lubricant used for bearings of a dough mixing machine.	Manufacturer cautioned
Zinc & Castor Oil B.P.	Cont. an excess of zinc oxide. Zinc oxide 9.8% weight.	Manufacturer cautioned

(4) Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream.

There are 50 premises registered for the sale or storage of ice cream intended for sale within the district.

MILK SUPPLY

On the 1st October, 1949, responsibility for the supervision of the production of milk was transferred from local authorities to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The distribution of milk continues to be supervised by the Local Authority's Officers.

At 31st December, 1963, there were 41 Milk Distributors and 2 Dairies other than Dairy Farms on our Registers.

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960.

The above Regulations came into force on 1st October, 1960. The effect is that Dealers Licences other than those issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are issued by the Food and Drugs Authority instead of by the District Councils. Supplementary licences are discontinued and Dealers' Licences are now granted for five years instead of one.

As the Cheshire County Council is now the licensing authority under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960, samples of milk were procured by that authority's inspectors in this district during the year.

The following table gives details of samples taken during the year :—

Methylene Blue Test		Turbidity Test		Phosphatase Test		Biological Test	
Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Positive	Negative
147	16	31	—	78	—	3	52
						(Brucella)	

SECTION F

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of Infectious Diseases notified during 1963 :—

Disease	No.
Scarlet Fever	3
Measles	188
Dysentery	20
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1
Meningococcal Infection	1
Total ...	213

ANALYSIS OF AGE PERIODS (ALL DISEASES) 1963

	Total	Under No. 1 yr.	1 yrs.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10- 14 yrs.	15- 24 yrs.	25 yrs. and over
Scarlet Fever	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Dysentery	20	—	2	3	1	7	4	—	1	2
Measles	188	4	16	14	19	25	108	2	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	213	5	18	17	21	32	115	2	1	2

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation against Diphtheria during 1963 is as follows :—

Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332
5 - 14 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>366</u>

During the year 594 children under the age of 15 years received re-inforcing injections.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Vaccination against Smallpox carried out during 1963 is as follows:—

	Vaccination	Re-Vaccination
Under 1 year	41	—
Under 5 years	30	4
5 - 14 years	21	9
Over 14 years	26	63
Totals	<u>118</u>	<u>76</u>

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis carried out during 1963 is as follows :—

Salk Vaccine		Oral Vaccine	
2 Injections	90	1st Dose	362
3 Injections	205	2nd Dose	324
4 Injections	8	3rd Dose	395*
		4th Dose	323
Total	<u>303</u>	Total	<u>1404</u>

* Includes 39 re-inforcing doses following 2 injections of Salk.

TUBERCULOSIS

(a) Cases on Register.

	MALES		FEMALES		Total
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
Cases on Register 31st Dec., 1962...	79	19	72	28	198
Cases notified during 1963	1	1	2	—	4
Cases added to Register other than by formal notification	1	—	3	—	4
Totals	81	20	77	28	206
Cases removed from Register during 1963	9	—	5	—	14
Cases remaining on Register at 31st Dec., 1963	72	20	72	28	192

(b) Particulars of persons removed from Register.

	MALES		FEMALES		Total
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
Died	—	—	—	—	—
Recovered	7	—	4	—	11
Left district	2	—	1	—	3
Lost sight of	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	9	—	5	—	14

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1963

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	MALES		FEMALES		MALES		FEMALES	
	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary
0— 1 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 yrs.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 yrs.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 yrs.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937

Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on register	Inspections	Number of written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority	66	22	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority (exclud- ing outworkers' premises)	8	8	2	—
Total	77	32	2	—

Cases in which Defects were found

No. of cases in which defects were found No. of cases in which

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found		No. of cases in which proceedings were	
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Insp.	Insp. by H.M. were instituted
Want of cleanliness (S1)	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temp. (S3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate vent. (S4) ...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)				
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	2
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—
Totals	2	2	—	2

